

(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Industry & Mining		3349
6. Transport & Communication		14430
7. General Economic Services		2660
8. Education, Spots, Art & Culture		7020
9. Medical & Public Health		1511
10. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development		7389
11. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes		958
12. Labour Welfare		802
13. Social Welfare & Security		440
14. General Services		217
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>67976</b>

#### Financial loss to Super Bazar

3675. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ 993 on January 2, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the case for the rest of the goods has since been finalised and if so, the details;

(b) the money recovered by public auction of the goods and the reasons for reaching such a stage where goods had to be auctioned and the measures taken to ensure the non-recurrence of the same in future together with details of the goods auctioned;

(c) the reasons for the goods having become totally unfit for human consumption together with the details of the goods;

(d) the period to which these damaged goods pertain to and whether any enquiry conducted pin-point the responsibility for causing financial loss to the Super Bazar;

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) how much worth of goods were got replaced from the suppliers free of cost in the period in question with reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUP-**

**PLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) The Super Bazar has informed that proposals for disposal of damaged/dead stocks of different department worth Rs. 1,71,919.33 and of goods other than groceries and toiletries worth Rs. 1,18,715.65 have been approved by the competent authority.

(b) Rs. 11,116 have been recovered from the sale through tender of damaged goods comprising of edible oils (including Winner Groundnut Refined Oil) worth Rs. 28,442.90 at sale price which having remained unsold for long deteriorated in quality and was not considered fit for sale by the testing laboratory. The replacement of Winner Groundnut Refined Oil could not be arranged as the supplier is no more dealing with Super Bazar. The staff concerned has been cautioned to take every possible care in preventing the goods, to the extent possible, from getting damaged and take timely action about their disposal.

(c) In a retail store like Super Bazar dealing with thousands of Consumer goods including edible items and with annual turnover of about Rs. 100 crores, some goods remain unsold over a period of time get shop-soiled, old, out of fashion, damaged by handling and deteriorate in quality.

These goods comprise of different grocery goods such as Tinned items, Ketchups, Syrups, Oils, Tea etc.

(d) and (e) Super Bazar has reported that the period of damaged goods ranges between two to seven years preceding the year 1990. No enquiry has been conducted to pinpoint individual responsibility pertaining to damaged goods. The Super Bazar deals in thousand of consumer items including edible items which have short shelf life. Some goods get damaged, shop soiled and remain unsold over a period of time. These goods as per practice in retail trade organisations have to be disposed off through discount or through public auctions depending upon the condition of the goods. Edible items which on account of deterioration in their quality become health hazard and are declared unfit for human consumption are destroyed and their value is written off. The amount of damaged goods compared to the total turnover of the period to which these goods pertain is very small. On account of the above reasons and being a part of any retail trade activity of such a magnitude that the Competent authority, while approving the disposal of damaged goods, had not considered necessary to go into the question of fixing individual responsibility. However, in future, if any individual or individuals are found responsible for causing damage to the goods or causing loss to Super Bazar, appropriate administrative action will be taken against the concerned employee.

(f) Replacement of goods by the manufacturer/supplier is a continuous process. Damaged goods worth Rs. 2,88,205.45 were got replaced from the suppliers free of cost in the above period.

**Use of Heavy Water and Uranium Oxide by Chemical Engg. Deptt. of Regional Engineering College, Durgapur**

3676. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that heavy water and Uranium Oxide were used in the Chemical Engineering Department of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any enquiry to know from where both the chemicals were procured since both are strategic and are not available in the market;

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether any other such incidents have come to the notice of the Government; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Small quantities of heavy water and uranium dioxide are used for research purposes in laboratories in the country. These are insignificant quantities compared to the amount used in the Nuclear Power programme. The department itself has released small quantities of heavy water for research purposes.

[Translation]

**Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991**

3677. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the date of Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1991, which was earlier cancelled due to the leakage of question papers;

(b) if so, when the said examination is likely to be held; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for conducting the examination smoothly?